BULUWAYO CAPTURED.

ANULTIMATUM TO LOBENGULA THE MATABELE DEFEATED IN A DECISIVE

THEIR LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED ONE THOUSAND-THE CAPITAL SET ON FIRE

BATTLE

AND THE MAGAZINE EXPLODED BY THE NATIVE KING BEFORE

Cape Town, Nov. 9 .- Dispatches from Dr. Jameson, received at Fort Victoria, confirm the report that Buluwayo, Lobengula's capital, has been captured by the forces of the Chartered Company. The columns which took the town manded by Dr. Jameson and Major Forbes. They had several skirmishes with the Matabele, before the critical battle. When about ten miles from Buluwayo, on November 1, they were harassed constantly by Lobengula's warriors. Several attempts were made to surround the columns. At noon Dr. Jameson and Major Forbes decided to give battle, and formed their troops in a laager. The Matabele, 7,000 strong, accepted the challenge. They attacked furiously, but were held at a safe distance by the Maxim gons. The fight lasted an hour, during which period the Matabele kept up a steady but ineffective rifle fire. They finally fled in disorder. Mounted men were sent in pursuit, but soon were recalled, as they were unable to do much execution. The Matabele left 1,000 dead and wounded on the field. The forces of the Chartered Company lost three killed and seven wounded, all by rifle shots.

During the same afternoon the columns advanced some distance toward Buluwayo, and then went into laager. The night passed quietly. Early in the morning of November caution, but no Matabele appeared. Buluwayo was found mpty but for a few old people and the wife traders. Fairbairn and Usher the wife traders is been killed by the posed to have been killed by the he traders said they had been Buluwayo had been abandened a sly, after Lobengula had set fire and exploded the magazine, which 800 cartridges and 2,500 pounds of

and been disheartened by the dested upon another encounter. Dr. s not expect much more fighting being hurried to Buluwayo for the

Supplies at being hurried to Buluwayo for the company's orces encamped there.

Another spatch from Fort Victoria says that Dr. James. has sent to Lobengula an ultimatum, guaranteeing him safe conduct and good treatment if he will surrender, and thus prevent further loss of life and destruction of the kraals. If Lobengula declines to surrender, says the ultimatum, troops will be sent to hunt him and his men until they shall be captured.

Advices from Planye, Chief Khama's capital,

says the ultimatum, troops will be sent to hunt him and his men until they shall be captured.
Advices from Plapye, Chief Khama's capital, say that he and 1,700 of his warriors deserted the British forces after a skirmish, in which he lost four men. His excuse was that smallpox had broken out in his camp. The desertion would have had serious consequences had not the Chartered Company's forces already vanquished Lobenguia.

London, Nov. 9.—In the House of Lords to-day the Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, read the latest telegraphic dispatch from Sir Henry Loch, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner in South Africa, dated to-day, and a dispatch from Major Goold Adams, chief commander of the Fort Tuli column, dated November 6. These dispatches showed that the Makalakus had sent delegates to the British, asking for protection. The column from the east was in possession of Buluwayo. King Lobengua had fled toward the Gwai River, which lies to the northwestward of Buluwayo. Chief Gombo, who, according to some reports, was killed in the battle preceding the capture of Buluwayo, is said by Sir Henry Loch to be alive apd fleeing with his impi with Lobengula.

MATABELE WAS JUSTIFIED. London, Nov. 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Henry Labouchere, who is bitterly opposed to ments regarding Matabeleland, Mr. Labouchere declared that when King Lobengula granted the concession to territory in Mashonaland to Mr. Rudd, action. The concession, Mr. Labouchere declared,

Mr. Labouchere further said that the company ir syitable. The war had been started merely for the purpose of seizing Matabeleland, which was said to be far richer in gold than the territory in Mashomaland covered by the concessions. Finding Relf on the verge of bankruptcy, the company househ it could float more stock and get on the fast again by seizing the rich gold reefs in data-teland. Mr. Laboucher rehearsed at length all to charges he has made against the company in his newspaper. "Truth." He said he did not approve of Lobengula's method of government, but to him Lobengula seemed to be by far the most respectable person connected with Mashonaland or Mat beleand.

Mr. Gladstone answered Mr. Labouchere's at-

that was standing at the station at Twenty-secondst. this morning, at 7:40 o'clock. The car struck
was partly telescoped, and the engine of the second
train was badly smashed, but by good fortune nobody was seriously injured. The fact that the
second train was slowing up as it approached the
station alone prevented a wholesale slaughter of
passengers. Engineer Perkins, in charge of the
first-mentioned engine, said the fog was so thick
that he could not see more than a few feet in
front of him, and did not discover his proximity
to the other train till it was too late to prevent the

Brunswick, Ga., Nov. 9.—Eleven new cases of yellow fever were reported here to-day, Six patients were discharged.

Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 2.—A dispatch to "The Times-Union" from Fort White, Fla., to-day, says that Henry Bogue, one of the negroes who admitted having taken part in the brutal murder of W. J. Duncan, at Lake City Junction, two days ago, was taken from the Sheriff's posse last night at the doors of the town jail, carried a quarter of a mile, and riddled with bullets. Judge Murreli had just held a preliminary trial of Bogue and two others suspected to be implicated, and had addourned the court until 10 a. m. to-day. In less than fifteen minutes Bogue was a corpse, The sheriff is trying to keep the others hidden. The town is full of angry, excited men, and more typolings may follow.

New-York

A TRUSTED CLERK OF J. H. JACQUELIN & CO. ARRESTED.

THE AMOUNT OF HIS THEFTS ESTIMATED AT FROM \$11,000 TO \$50,000-WITH THE FIRM FOR FIFTEEN YEARS.

Grenville W. Nichols, a clerk of J. H. Jacquelin & Co., brokers at No. 44 Broadway, is under arrest, charged with robbing his employers. He lives at New-Brighton, S. I., and was arrested by Detectives Reilly and Von Gerichten when he stepped off the Staten Island Ferry. The indictment charges him with the larceny of \$240, but his thefts are said to amount to \$11,000. John H. Van Clief, lumber merchant of Port Richmond, S. I., gave bail for Nichols in

Nichols was employed by the firm for fifteen years. He began as an office boy, and rose to the position of confidential bookkeeper. The to the position of confidential bookkeeper. The members of the firm respected Nichols. All his business acquaintances regarded him as an exemplary man. He was well known among brokers. Mr. Jacquelin had unlimited confidence in him. About May 1 he was first suspected of being dishonest. At that time some irregularities were discovered in his accounts. Then an investigation was begun. The first discovery of an irregularity was purely accidental, Mr. Jacquelin said yesterday. Even then there was not the slightest suspicion of Nichols. An examination of the books was begun. It showed that Nichols had been taking the firm's money systematically for a long time.

"I only made one charge against him," said Mr. Jacquelin yesterday. "The full amount that he took will be many times greater than the amount he is charged with having taken. We have only examined the books back five years, but we have found many false entries. I cannot say how far back the falsifications go. I feel very bad over it. If he were a member of my own family I could not feel much worse, Nichols was a man whom we trusted with everything."

It is estimated that Nichols's stealings may amount to \$50,000. The lowest amount at which they are estimated is \$11,000. It is not known what he did with the money, but it is supposed that he lost it in stock speculation. He has a family. Since his arrest some of his friends have offered to restore the amount of money he took. The firm declined to accept their offers. members of the firm respected Nichols. All his

HE SAYS HE HAS NO LICENSE.

AN AGENT OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY CAUSES THE ARREST OF A PRACTISING PHYSICIAN-DEFENDED BY A WOMAN.

Another alleged unlicensed doctor has been ar Another alleged in the County Medical Society. He is described as "Dr. B. Willman." He is also known as Dr. William R. Willman. He was arrested on Wednesday evening at the home of one of his patients by Agent Loring, of the County Medical Society. "Dr." Williman was brought to the Tombs Police Court yesterday, where he was held in \$500 ball by Justice Meade. The patient in whose rooms the "doctor" was arrested is a Mrs Fisher, who lives in the boarding-house at No. 116 Madison-ave. Agent Loring charges that "Dr." Willman has cheated Mrs. Fisher out of \$10,000. This sum, he says, was secured for the treatment This sum, he says, was secured to sixteen years of Mrs. Fisher's son, who is about sixteen years

If he has cheated her, Mrs. Fisher will not say so. To one reporter she said yesterday that she was perfectly satisfied with Dr. Willman's treatment. She refused to see a Tribune reporter last

Dr. Willman is a short, thick-set man, about fifty years old. He wears a stubby black heard, and is usually garbed in a black Prince Albert coat. He advertises extensively in outside towns to cure nervous disenses and a score of other maladies. It is not knewn that he has a license to practise in New-Jersey, although the State law forbids unlicensed practitioners to practise. A Tribune reporter last evening visited No. 28 Cedarst, Newark. It is a small frame dwelling, and on the side of the door is a plate bearing the legend: "Dr. William R. Willman." A pleasant-faced, middle-aged woman responded to the bell. To the inquiry whether Dr. Willman could be seen she answered that the Doctor only rented the parlor of the house, and his days in Newark were Mondays and Tuesdays. On all other days he was out of town.

The women knew nothing about the doctor fur-

of town.

The women knew nothing about the doctor further than that. The reporter learned that Willmon is a single man, and from Boston. He has an office in Long Island City, and one in Boston. He has many female callers in Newark, and appears to do a lucrative business. All medicines prescribed by Willmon must be purchased from one particular druggist.

THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA COWED BY A SELLER OF RICE BEER.

being bloodshed at the State Fair grounds today, while the fair was in progress, on account of the attempt of Governor Tillman to prevent W. B. Meetze from selling rice beer. Meetze killed a trial jusice here several years ago, and is a determined man and a dead shot. Everybeer he went to the grounds and commanded

beer he went to the grounds and commanded him to stop. Meetze refused, and said that no man should arrest him without a warrant. The Governor held that no warrant was necessary under the Dispensary law. Meetze used plain words, showing no extra respect for the Governor. The Governor went off and summoned a posse, some of whom were penitentiary guards under their captain.

The Governor was at a white heat, and declared that Meetze should be stopped if it took all the militia in the city to do it. He told the men to get their guns and to shoot if necessary. While Meetze was away from his stand the constables arrested two of his men, and were about to arrest a third when Meetze appeared and chased them out of his stand. He then told them that he would shoot if any man attempted to arrest him or come

if any man attempted to arrest him or come into his place without a warrant. The constabulary sucumbed to his warlike words, and went back to confer with the Govwords, and went back to confer with the Governor and the Assistant Attorney-General, and the Governor's other advisors, who were not far away. Meetze drew the dead line, and swore that he would sell until his stock gave out, which he did, after the Governor had been around for seven hours.

This evening Meetze accepted a warrant from a city trial justice, and will give bond to-morrow. He had decided to sell again to-morrow, but at the intercession of the Fair authorities he will desist. The Governor holds that his action is outlawry.

Branch, was janitor of the B. M. C. Durfee Bank building, in this city. He went to England to recover from an attack of nervous prostration, and
left there to return here on October 14. He leaves
a widow, two sons and a daughter. He was about
forty years old.
Asbury Park, N. J., Nov. 9.—The body of John
Crompton Newton, of Centre Creek, Mass., washed
ashore at Long Branch yesterday, was buried today. He jumped off the steamship Campania
when she arrived in Quarantine, on October 21. As
no one claimed the body, Coroner Van Dyke
buried it.

WHAT IS KNOWN OF SCHEIG AT HIS HOME. Floyd, one of the companions of the defaulter Scheig, who was captured on the steamer Wordscapture and the certain arrest of Scheig and Frank Floyd when the steamer Spree reaches Bremen created a great sensation here, and gossip is revived as to the real cause of the suicide of M. J. Bofferding, cashier of the Hank of Minneapolis, which occurred two days after Scheig's disappearance. It is now conjectured that he backed Frank N. Shaw in betting privileges at Washington Park, Chicago. A relative of Bofferding had previously been behind Shaw, but drew out, and the theory is that Bofferding succeeded him. It is ascertained that Scheig, who was well known to Shaw, had a heavy "pull" on Cashier Bofferding, and that he induced Bofferding to back Shaw in the Washington Park venture, getting himself deputized to carry cash to Shaw. Scheig, knowing both ends of the deal, concluded, according to the latest theory, that the money he had in his pocket was as well placed there as in the Washington Park maelstrom, and depended for prefection on Pofferding's fear of having the matter made public.

COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.

THE PRESENT LAW BY WHICH LEGISLATORS ARE ELECTED DECLARED UNCONSTITU-

> TIONAL-AN UNCONSTITUTIONAL EXCISE LAW AS WELL.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Trenton, Nov. 9.—The Democratic Assembly district gerrymander act, passed by the Legislature of 1891 and designed to give the Democrats perpetual control of the Legislature of New-Jersey, was declared unconstitutional to-day. The Essex County Republican Club last summer decided to have the Supreme Court pass on the validity of the act. R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, and other lawyers were retained, and they argued that the act was unconstitutional because Section 3, Article IV, of the Constitution, says substantially that "the General Assembly shall be omposed of members annually elected by the egal voters of the respective counties, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be, according to the number of their present inhabitants." Under the ger rymander act the Assembly districts have been composed of members elected by the voters of districts only. Allan L. McDermott, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and ex-Judge Stevens, of Newark, contended that the Constitution had not been disobeyed.

Judge Depue, speaking for the court, says that the Constitution is violated by the act, and he enters a rule requiring all elections hereafter for members of the Legislature to be held according to the Constitution-that is voters are to have the privilege of voting for all the candidates running in the county, instead of for only a district candidate. In his opinion Judge Depue says:

opinion Judge Depue says:

The Constitution contains the permanent will of the people. It is paramount to the power of the Legislature, and can be revoked or altered only by the power which created it. Popular government can be maintained only by uphelding the Constitution at all times and on all ocasions, as it was when it came from the hands of the people by whose flat it was established as the fundamental article of government, to abide until altered by the authority which created it.

No one can examine the legislation on this subject from 1871 to the present time and contemplate the result without realizing the evils which have been fostered under this system. Relief from these wrongs through the ballot-box cannot be assured. The majority in the Legislature is elected by a minority of the legal voters of the State. Precedent has been followed by retailation, to be repeated from time to time as supremacy in the Legislature has passed from one political party to the other. For this condition of affairs the only remedy is by a return to constitutional methods.

feet until it was learned that it would not serve to set aside the results of Tuesday's election The Republicans are satisfied with the decision. They had not intended in drawing the Assembly district lines anew to follow the example of the Democrats. New they will not have to touch growing lately, the Republicans will be reason ably sure of electing 29 members of the Assem ably sure of electing 29 members of the Assem-bly every year, while the Democrats will be able to count on only twenty-four, leaving seven

able to count on only twenty-four, leaving seven districts to be contested.

The Supreme Court also decided the county Excise Commissioners' law to be unconstitutional. There are county excise commission boards in Camden, Cumberland, Hunterdon, Warren and a few ether counties. The grounds for the decision were not stated. They will be given out when the text of the opinion is filed. Camden, N. J., Nov. 3 (Special).—The decision of the Supreme Court against the County Excise law is received in Camden and Cumberland counties with almost as much joy as the vercounties with almost as much joy as the ver-dict of the people of the State on Tuesday. Such boards exist in these two counties, and they have granted licenses to all who asked. Fifty liquor stores in this city, fourteen in Bridgeton, and seven in Millville will be comelected city board, and reduced the fee from \$500 to \$250.

R. Wayne Parker, of Newark, who was one of the lawyers who applied to the court for the mandaby delegates of the county conventions, and not from any districts marked out in the county, and that such tickets shall be printed. The decision applied to Essex County, and other counties may secure writs of mandamus, as Essex has done.

Ex-Juage Frank Fort thought the result of the decision in the State would be favorable to the Democrats in the main, as far at least as the next United States Senator was concerned, as the Republicans could not now district the State. If Essex County should elect eleven Republican Assemblyman and Hudson eleven Assemblymen, it leaves the balance of power in the hands of the other counties having from one to four Assemblymen. He was glad of the decision, as it will give a better average of men in the Legislature. It will no longer be possible for a "scalawag" to secure a nomination in a district where he would be assured of election by "abhorrent forces." With Assemblymen elected on a general ticket the people of the whole county would pass upon the qualifications of each candidate, and those net proper candidates could be cut without mercy.

Samuel Kalasch, a Democratic lawyer, was of the orinfon that the last election was illegal, and if the law was strictly observed a new election would have to be ordered. Nearly all the Democratic lawyers and leaders said, however, that there would be no appeal by Democrats to the Court of Errors, as they were satisfied with the decision as it stands.

VARIOUS NOTES BY TELEGRAPH.

Norwich, Conn., Nov. 9 (Special) .- A syndicate of New-Yorkers purchased for \$200,000 te-day the big Chelsea Paper Mill, of Greeneville, in this town, which is one of the oldest paper-making plants in

case will be carried to the Court of Errors.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 3.—Founders' Day was celebrated yesterday at Mount Holyoke College for the third time in the history of the institution. Besides the 200 students, more than 100 guests were present, among them being President Gates, of Amherst; President Seelye, of Smith, Mrs. New and Miss Morrill, of Brooklyn, and Miss Hall, principal of Northfield Seminary.

pedham, Mass., Nov. 9.—In the Superior Court to-day Miss Idlia H. Courtenay, of Needham, ob-tained a verdict against the Boston and Albany road of \$10,000 damages for personal injuries re-ceived in 1882 by a collision at Newton High-Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9.—The College of Holy Cross to-day celebrated its fiftleth anniversary. There was a solemn pontifical high mass in the college chapel this morning, at which Bishop Bea-ven, of Springfield, officiated.

Providence, R. L. Nov. 2.—A large replica of the solid sliver statue of Christopher Columbus made for the World's Fair was yesterday unveiled in Elimwood Park. The bronze piece was paid for by subscription by Elimwood people. The public school children sang, and Professor Williams, of Brown University, and the Rev. Dr. Henry W. Bugg, of the School Committee, made addresses.

Bugg of the School Ananta, Nov. 9.—The International Christian Workers Convention assembled here this morning. There are about 800 delegates present from the United States, Canada, England, Scotland and France. The convention will be in session eight

HE ROBBED HIS EMPLOYERS. A GERRYMANDER ANNULLED A HALF A MILLION MISSING.

IMPORTANT DECISION BY THE SUPREME ARGUING FOR A RECEIVER FOR THE STEAM BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY.

> THE APPARENTLY DELIBERATE WRECKING OF THE ORGANIZATION-HUGE SUMS OF MONEY UNACCOUNTED FOR, SAY

> A receiver will probably be appointed within a day or two for the American Steam Boller Insurance Company, the affairs of which are in a most peculiar condition. Application for the appointment of a receiver was made five weeks ago to the Attorney-General, but the Attorney-General's office was too busy with the efforts to re-elect Simon W. Rosendale Attorney-General to pay much attention to the appeal then made on behalf of a large number of the stockholders. The application for the appointment of a receiver was based on charges of a most sensational nature, in which the officers of the company were accused of defalcation to an amount considerably over half a million dollars. The argument for the application was made yesterday by a lawyer representing the Attorney-General's office before Judge Andrews in the Supreme Court. The judge took the papers in the case, and will appoint the receiver within a day or two.

> The Tribune has told exclusively a great portion of the story of the wrecking of this company by a few men. It has been shown that, year after year, there were deficits in the company's capital, when, under ordinary conditions, there should have been a surplus. It also has been told how the officers of this company took charge of the American Casualty Company and turned over the business of the former company to it. These statements are made on the affidavits of reputable men, and they are on file in the Attorney-General's office. One of the most potent features of the apparent wrecking of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company is the annual statement of deficits. They show the remarkably brillant way in which some men can make money without doing much work.

The operations of Edward W. Midgley and Vincent R. Schenck, respectively vice-president and secretary of the American Steam Boiler shown by the most careful work of expert accountants that, in a period of seven years of existence, there has been a loss to the company of over \$500,000, for which there is no accounting. This would seem to be incredible, but the figures in this case do not, apparently, tell an untruth. The company was capitalized in 1882 with a capital of \$200,000. At the end of the first year there was a deficit. This was natural for new company, and, as the amount was not large, nothing was thought about it. At the end of the second year of the company's existence there was a larger deficit, but still nothing was thought of it, as better times were promised was thought of it, as better times were promised by those who were managing the organization. In 1885, for some reason or other, the company came out even, and the stockholders were led to believe that there was something to the company after all. But from that out the annual deficits continued to jump up into the thousands of deliars. A table of the annual deficits has been prepared, which shows just how the company fared at the hands of Midgley and Schenck for the various years of its existence. This table by years is as follows:

Year.

Deficit. 1 Year.

Deficit.

Deficit. | Year. | 36 7 55 | 1888 | ... | 1890 | ... | 1891 | ... | 1892 | ... | 1892 | ... | 1892 | ... | 1892 | ... | 1892 | ... | 1892 | ... | 1893 | ... | 1894 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 1895 | ... | 18

From the time the company was first organized until it practically went out of business after Midgley and Schenck had turned its business over to the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company, the capital was increased from time to time, until it reached over a million dollars. This was first done in 1886, when the capital had been so impaired that the step was found to be absolutely necessary to save the company from bankruptcy. To this increased capitalization was added a bonus of \$90,000 paid in by the stockholders. With this increase of working capital there was a deficit for that year of nearly \$5,900. The next year there was a further addition of capital, and the stockholders put in \$500,000 more to save the company from failure. At the end of the year 1889 this capital had dwindled down to \$335,873.

Company has been out of business, yet for 1891 there was a deficit of nearly \$50,000, and for 1892 a deficit of over \$50,000. They want to know also why \$18,000 was invested in the shares of the North River Bank long after the bank had falled and was in the hands of a receiver. There was no notice of such stock being in the possession of the company at the end of the year 1890, after the bank had falled, but in the report of the State Superintendent of Insurance for the following year this stock is put in as part of the assets. It would seem from that report that the officers of the company put good money into the stock of a concern which they knew was wrecked. On that point the following extracts from an affidavit of a former manager of the concern gives some interesting inforger of the concern gives some interesting infor-mation:

policy of the company or managing its analys. Provide the organization of the American Cassity Insurance and Security Company of Bultimore City, V. R. Schenok, the secretary of the American Steam Boller Insurance Company, told me that they were going to organize the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Builtnore City, and at their request I assisted them to

atle to obtain only 60 per cent of the amount of my de-

spoke to him about the failure of the bank, and he asked me if I had some money there. I told him I had, and he leughed at me and said: "So you were caught, were you?" I then said to him: "Well, you people had a good deal down there, sidn't you?" He replied: "We did have, but we get it out." I said: "Did you get out everything?" He replied: "Oh! we may have had a few dollars balance there, but nothing at all to speak of, as we were aware of the condition of things some time avo; and you can say to anybody that makes any inquiry, that we were aware of the condition of things some time are; and you can say to anybody that makes any inquiry, that the American Steam Boller Insurance Company had down out its money and sold its stock of the bank which it had held, and lost nothing by the failure." In the mean time Mr. Schenck bad come in, and Midgley said to Schenck:

posted; we were posted in time and cleaned up every-thing," meaning that the compuny had withdrawn its de-posits and sold its stock in the bank. Mr. Midgley then said to me again that if anybody asked me I could say

pany's stockholders who asked me about the matter.

I subsequently saw a circular or c reular letter which had been gotten up to send out to the stockholders of the American Steam Boller Insurance Company, who might make inquiries in regard to the losses that the company might have sustained by the failure of that bank, to inform them that the company had lost nothing by the failure of

the depositors have not been, and probably never will be, paid in full.

A FATAL HEAD-END COLLISION.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS CAUSES THE LOSS OF FOUR LIVES ON THE HOCKING

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 9.-A passenger train on the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad came into collision with a freight train twelve and four lives were lost in the wreck. It head-end collision and the northbound freight was head-end collision and the northbound freight was running on the passenger train's time without orders to do so. There was a dense fog at the time. The killed are Andrew Jones, the engineer of the passenger train; C. H. Jones, fireman, his son; William Gresh, express messenger, and W. S. Kerlin, engineer of the freight train. W. S. Joseph, conductor of the passenger train, was injured. All the victims live in this city. The train dispatcher here says that meagre information has been received, but he believes that no passengers were killed or seriously injured.

FIVE MORE RUSSIAN CONVICTS.

TEN OF THE SIBERIAN FUGITIVES NOW AT SAN FRANCISCO-ARE THEY POLITICAL OFFENDERS!

San Francisco, Nov. 9 (Special).-The sealing chooner Cape Horn Pigeon this evening brought into port the remaining five Russian convicts, who escaped from Saghalien Island in a Japanese sam and were picked up in mid-ocean. second batch averages lower than the first in ince, as it includes only those who were convicted of murder or manslaughter. With the exeption of three, the whole ten are common criminals, with all the customary criminal traits. In telling their stories they differ in no respect from American criminals. They insist in most cases that they were ignorant of the crimes of which they convicted. The few who really admit they did take life try to palliate their offence by saying they were drunk. The three who have good faces and who evidently belong to a better class than the and who evidently belong to a better class than the others include a deserter from the army, a soldier who slapped his officer's face, and another who killed an officer, he asserts, by accident. These men are intelligent, and the life of Siberta must have borne heavily upon them. Not one, however, can lay any claim to being a political offender, and hence under the law they must all be returned to Siberia. The only chance of escape that the first arrivals had was to secrete themselves the moment they landed, but they foolishly accepted the offer of a dime museum to go on exhibition, in order to make some money without work. Those who arrived to-night will not be allowed to land, until it is settled whether they have any right to enter the country. There is much sympathy expressed here for the refugees, as it admitted that if they are returned the Siberian officials will torture them to death by flooging and extra work, on starvation det.

Of the five criminals who were brought here by the whaling bark Charles W. Morkan, after having been at sea ten days in open boats, three are murderers, one a counterfeiter and one a common convict. The offences charged are causes for an extradition under the new treaty. However, no official action can be taken by the Russian Consul until he receives instructions from his Government. The men have been placed in custody, by order of the Immigration Commissioner.

Washington, Nov. 9.—The case of the five escaped Siberian prisoners, mentioned in San Francisco dispatches as being picked up at sea by an American vessel has been officially brought to the attention of the Treasury Department here. There may be a nice question of international law involved. The Russian Government of course regards these men as escaped convicts, The Commissioner of Immigration at San Francisco has refused to permit them to land, and asked for further instructions. Under our law ordinary convicts are debarred from landing, but political convicts are debarred from landing, but political convicts are to b others include a deserter from the army, a sol-

W. L. PATTON IN LUBLOW-ST. JAIL.

William L. Patton, a stock broker of Wall-st, and son of the late Rev. William A. Patton, former president of the Columbia University, in Washingthat the Lawyers' Surety Company surrendered him. The firm of William L. Patton & Co., stock-brokers of No. 6 Wall Street, made an assignment of May 6 links. With habilities of \$105,000, and assets of \$10,000. The actual creditors' loss was something over \$350,000, and of this amount, it is alleged, Patton transferred \$250,000 to his individual account and lost it in speculation. Of this latter amount, \$20,000, was in bonds, belonging to the Craig estate, which Patton had in his learning.

which Patton had in his keeping. Robert B. Honeyman, of No. 40 Wall-st., who is the attorney for the Craig estate, tried in vain to effect an agreement, but finally, October 10, he secured an order, and Patton was arrested. He was released under \$15,000 bail, given by the Lawyers'

Surety Company. same charge as that brought by the traig estate.
One is of \$50,000 of Judge Potter of Previdence, one
of \$50,000 of Wm. Duryea of New York, and others.
A Tribune reporter called on Ludlow Patton,
W. L. Patton's uncle, who is a millionaire, last

W. L. Patton's uncle, who is a millionaire, last evening at Orange, N. J. He said:

"I know nothing more about the affairs of W. L. Patton & Co. than you do. I never had any dealings with them other than to keep a small bank account with them. I am a creditor myself for about \$7.000. I was as much assonished as any one at the news of their failure. William L. Patton, my nephew, was brought up as a clerk in my office, and he certainly never learned any crooked work there. The abourd, sensational stories about spiritual manifestations are the most utter nonsense. "I did not join with the other creditors in pushing my nephew, because I knew that it would be useless. There is no disposition, so far as I know, on the part of any of the relatives to come forward and help William out. So far as I am concerned I do not intend to do anything further about the matter. I do not propose to take any steps to put my nephew in prison, because I know it will be entirely useless, and that nothing can be gained by such a course. You cannot get blood out of a turnip."

in. The portrait bears the autograph: "Wilhelm, imperator Rex." The gift was sent to Mr. Thomas through Count von der Groeben, Attache of the German Legation at Stockholm.

Emperor William took a great fancy to Mr. Thomas, with whom he went elk hunting at Hunneberg in September.

more was conducting the concerts there, James Doyle, the telegraph operator at Fort Lee, however, says that he has known Rising for five years, and that the dead man is not he.

summer at the house of a family of actors named summer at the house of a family of actors named Allen, who are now playing in the "Paradise Flats" company. Nothing yet has been learned as to the identity of the woman "Lizzle," whose name was found written on the back of the small mirror in the dead man's pocket.

The body will be kept at the morgue until tomorrow, when, if it is not claimed, it will be buried in Potter's Field. Will Rising was a member last season of a combination known as Rising and De Lange, which played in the farce-comedy "Tangled Up."

of Winchester, Conn., a Yale junior, is said by the physicians in attendance at the Yale infirmary to be dying of peritonitis. He struck an iron gate on Monday while running at full speed, and received a severe abdominal injury which may cause his death.

Ceedings.

The Rev. John Rimere, of the Dekalb-ave. Methodist Church, said: "McKane should be brought to trial for conduct unbecoming a Christian, in adding prize-fighting and violating the sacred interests of the balle." He will have to get out of the Methodist Church."

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE.

JOHN Y. M'KANE AND HIS MINIONS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE BAR.

A MEETING HELD IN BROOKLYN TO ARRANGE FOR THE PROSECUTION OF THE LAW-DEFYER BY THE PEOPLE-DAY LABORERS EVEN

SEND MONEY FOR THE PURPOSE. At a meeting held last night in the directors room of the Brooklyn Academy of Music, which

Democratic and Independent organizations, initiatory steps were taken toward placing the prosecution of John Y. McKane and his lieutenants, for outrages on peaceable citizens, on the basis of a public prosecution, rather than a contest between William J. Gaynor and McKane, It is proposed to call a mass-meeting in a few days, at which a committee will be appointed with full power to carry the prosecution to its proper end. A committee of seven was appointed last night with power to call the massneeting and to make all arrangements for it. It will probably be held in some large hall, so as to give the citizens of Brooklyn ample opportunity to express their indignation. Some of the men attending the meeting last

night were James McKeen, Willis L. Ogden, Alfred T. White, Thomas P. Ryan, Robert Baker, Benjamin F. Blair, Charles A. Moore, Elijah R. Kennedy, Thomas McCann, D. S. Ramsey, Henry P. Schmidt, William G. Low, F. S. Squires, A. S. Haight, S. L. Woodhouse, William H. Williams, A. L. Sessions and St. Clair McKelway. The meeting had been called by a committee of three, consisting of Elijah R. Kennedy, William G. Low and Alfred T. White, who had been appointed for this purpose by an informal meeting held at the Hamilton clubhouse Wednesday night.

James McKeen was appointed chairman of the meeting last night, and he named for the committee of seven to arrange for a mass-meeting Elijah R. Kennedy, Benjamin F. Blair, Robert Baker, William G. Low, S. L. Woodhouse, J.

Baker, William G. Low, S. L. Woodhouse, J. Warren Greene and A. L. Sessions. This committee is to appoint a treasurer, to whom all money contributed toward the fund for prosecuting the Gravesend evil-doers will be paid. Large sums have already been sent voluntarily to Mr. Gaynor and to several newspapers, but as soon as the treasurer is appointed all that money will be turned over to him, and the public will be formally asked to contribute.

The committee to be appointed by the mass meeting will not only inquire into the election outrages of Gravesend, but it will take up all the election frauds in Brocklyn and Kings County. It is proposed to put an end, if possible, to election frauds. As one of the mea attending the meeting expressed it to a Tribune reporter: "It is the moral of the thing that we are after. We are going to teach these repeaters and other fraudulent voters a lesson that they will not forget in twenty years. We will build new jails to accommodate them if necessary. It will be money well expended."

OHARGES WHICH MAY BE MADE. Colonel Alexander S. Bacon said yesterday Some of the charges that can be properly brought against McKane are premeditated conspiracy, contempt of court, assault on individuals, inciting to riot, many violations of the election laws, and refusing to protect voters." A Tribune reporter saw William J. Gaynor at his office in the Real Estate Building yesterday.

Mr. Gaynor, in speaking of his plans, said: "I am not in the habit of telling in advance "I am not in the habit of telling in advance what I am going to do, but you can be pretty well assured that John Y. McKane and some of his henchmen will be summoned before Judge Barnard, at Poughkeepsle, in a very short time. I have received hundreds of letters urging me to prosecute McKane for the registration and election outrages. Even if these letters were not sent to me, I should see that the matter was pushed to its legitimate end, anyway, for I regard it not as a personal matter, but one in which the public welfare is vitally concerned.

In reference to the evidence he had on which to convict McKane, Newton and others, Mr. Gaynor said that besides the men under Colonel Bacon, he had a force of twenty-five expert detectives, who took ample notes of the misdoings at Gravesend.

Here is the telegram which William Ziegler sent to Mr. Gaynor offering financial aid in the

me to the extent of \$100,000 for the punishment of the Gravesend scoundrels. ZIEGLER.

me to the extent of \$100,000 for the punishment of the Gravesend scoundreds.

It was rumored last night that McKane and Newton were to start to-day on the hunting trip to Virginia.

Elijah R. Kennedy, in discussing the Gravesend outrages, said to a Tribune reporter last night: "The demand for the punishment of the men who defied law and everything else decent down at Gravesend during the last two weeks is universal. Republicans, Democrats, Independents and Prohibitionists call for the punishment of these men. That they will be prosecuted to the full limit of the law is assured. There are men of wealth in this and other cities who stand ready to pay the entire costs of such prosecution, no matter what it may be. We particularly desire to keep from making it a prosecution backed by a few rich men. We are in receipt of letters from hundreds of men in ordinary circumstances of life urging us to accept the money for the prosecution of McKane and his underlings. The most significant feature about these letters is that the most of them come from laboring men who can afford to pay only 25, 50 and 75 cents, and they want to know to whom they can send the money. So you see that it is an uprising of all classes against the blot on our elections."

A CHRISTIAN.

John Y. McKane was the leading spirit in build-ing the handsome Methodist Church at Sheeps-head Bay, and has been a steward of the church

and superintendent of the Sunday-school for years. He is also pledged for \$60 toward building a new Methodist church at Unionville, in the town of Grayesend. Despite his generosity, McKane will be compelled to withdraw from the church, or he will be expelled. A reporter called on Dr. G. H. Goodsell, at the Methodist Book Concern, yesterday, He said: "Mr. McKane's case is difficult for the Methodist Church to handle unless he voluntarily withdraws, Despite the good he has done, Mr. McKane's conduct is severely discountenanced among Methodists."

After describing the method of procedure in cases like McKane's, Dr. Goodsell continued: "If the reports are correct, McKane is culpable and action will doubtless be taken against him at once. Of course Mr. McKane could make it disagreeable for those giving evidence against him, and this would complicate matters, but in the end justice to the church will be done."

The Rev. O. F. Bartholow, of the Fleet Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, when seen, said: "McKane has defied the law and it is the universal feeling that he must be prosecuted. McKane is guilty of high treason in the eyes of all good citizens, and if he does not go to Sing Sing it will be a wonder. I do not think there is any doubt that the Methodist Church will proceed against him at once."

The Rev. C. W. Parsons, of the Hanson Place Methodist Church, expressed himself as follows:

"If the reports are correct McKane is a disgrace to the church, and should be expelled. A man like McKane cannot remain long in Methodism. I doubt if he voluntarily withdraws; he will probably stay as long as possible. It is a question of righteousness, not of party politics."

Charles S. Wing, presiding elder of the South Long island District, who will have much to do with the matter if McKane is prosecuted, was seen at his home. No. 30 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

"If there are charges preferred against ar. McKane," he said, "It will probably be on the grounds of his owning or leasing property on Coney Island which is used for purp